

## Mathematics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 7 Partial Fractions Online Test

| Sr | Questions   | Answers Choice  |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | Question Image  | A. Improper rational fraction<br>B. Proper rational fraction<br>C. Polynomial<br>D. Equation        |
| 2  | Question Image  | A. Polynomial<br>B. Equation<br>C. Improper rational fraction<br>D. Proper rational fraction        |
| 3  | $x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + 5$ is _____  | A. An equation<br>B. A polynomial<br>C. Proper rational fractions<br>D. Improper rational fractions |
| 4  | $x^2 + x - 6 = 0$ is  | A. An equation<br>B. An identity<br>C. A polynomial<br>D. None of these                             |
| 5  | An open sentences formed by using the sign of equality '=' is called _____  | A. An identity<br>B. An equation<br>C. A polynomial<br>D. None of these                             |
| 6  | Question Image  |   |
| 7  | Question Image  |   |
| 8  | Question Image  |   |
| 9  | Question Image  |   |
| 10 | A fraction in which the degree of the numerator is less than the degree of the denominator is called                | A. Polynomial<br>B. Equation<br>C. Proper fraction<br>D. Improper fraction                          |
| 11 | Question Image  | A. An expression<br>B. Rational fraction<br>C. Equation<br>D. Identity                              |
| 12 | $(x + 3)(x + 4) = x^2 + 7x + 12$ is _____   | A. Quadratic equation<br>B. Linear equation<br>C. Cubic equation<br>D. Identity                     |
| 13 | Question Image  |   |
| 14 | Question Image  |   |
| 15 | Question Image  |   |
| 16 | Question Image  |   |
| 17 | Question Image  |   |
| 18 | A relation in which the equality is true only for some values of the known is called _____                          | A. An identity<br>B. An equation<br>C. A polynomial<br>D. None of these                             |
| 19 | A relation in which the equality is true for all values of the unknown is called _____                              | A. An identity<br>B. An equation<br>C. A polynomial<br>D. None of these                             |
| 20 | A fraction in which the degree of the numerator is greater than or equal to the degree of the denominator is called | A. A proper fraction<br>B. An improper fraction<br>C. An equation<br>D. An identity                 |

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| 21 | Question Image  |  |
| 22 | Question Image  |  |
| 23 | Question Image  |  |
| 24 | Question Image  |  |
| 25 | Question Image  |  |
| 26 | Question Image  |  |
| 27 | Question Image  |  |
| 28 | Question Image  |  |
| 29 | How many types of an equation                                       | A. 1<br>B. 3<br>C. 2<br>D. None  |
| 30 | An equation which holds good for all values of variables is called  | A. Equation<br>B. Conditional equation<br>C. Constant<br>D. None   |
| 31 | An open sentence formed by using the sign of equality "=" is called | A. Equation<br>B. In equation<br>C. True sentence<br>D. False sentence                                   |
| 32 | $2x = 3$ is a conditional equation it is true for                   | A. 2<br>B. 3<br>C. $\frac{3}{2}$<br>D. $\frac{2}{3}$   |
| 33 | Which is the proper rational function                               |  |
| 34 | Question Image  | A. $A = x, B = 1$<br>B. $A = 0, B = 2$<br>C. $A = -1, B = 1$<br>D. $A = x-1, B = x+1$                    |
| 35 | Question Image  |  |
| 36 | $(x + 2)^2 = x^2 + 4x + 4$ is                                       | A. A linear equation<br>B. A cubic equation<br>C. A quadratic equation<br>D. None                        |
| 37 | $x^2 + x - 6 = 0$ is a conditional equation and it is true for      | A. 2, 3<br>B. 2, -3<br>C. -2, -3<br>D. -2, 3   |
| 38 | The symbol _____ shall be used both for equation and identity       | A. <br>  |
| 39 | Question Image  | A. Improper rational fraction<br>B. Rational fraction<br>C. Proper rational fraction<br>D. None of above |
| 40 | Question Image  | A. Proper fraction<br>B. Improper fraction<br>C. Rational fraction<br>D. None of these                   |
| 41 | Question Image  | A. Rational fraction<br>B. Proper fraction<br>C. Improper rational fraction<br>D. None of these          |
| 42 | There are _____ types of rational fraction                          | A. Three<br>B. Four<br>C. Five<br>D. Two   |
| 43 | Question Image  |  |
| 44 | Which is a proper rational fraction                                 |  |
| 45 | Question Image  | A. $A = x, B = 1$<br>B. $A = 0, B = 2$<br>C. $A = -1, B = 1$<br>D. $A = x-1, B = x + 1$                  |

|    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 46 | Question Image   |   |
| 47 | $(x + 2)^2 = x^2 + 4x + 4$ is  | A. A linear equation<br>B. A cubic equation<br>C. A quadratic equation<br>D. None |
| 48 | $x^2 + x - 5 = 0$ is   | A. A polynomial<br>B. An inequality<br>C. An identity<br>D. None                  |
| 49 | Question Image   |   |
| 50 | A fraction in which the degree of the numerator is less the degree of the denominator is called          | A. Polynomial<br>B. Proper fraction<br>C. Rational fraction<br>D. None            |
| 51 | A relation in which the equality is true only for some values of the unknown is called                   | A. An identity<br>B. An equation<br>C. A polynomial<br>D. None                    |
| 52 | Question Image   |   |
| 53 | When rational fraction is separated into partial fractions, the result is                                | A. an identity<br>B. A fraction<br>C. A partial sum<br>D. Improper fraction       |
| 54 | An improper rational fraction can be reduced by division to a  | A. Proper fraction<br>B. Polynomial<br>C. mixed form                              |
| 55 | To express a single rational fraction as a sum of two or more single rational fractions which are called | A. improper fractions<br>B. Partial fractions<br>C. mixed form<br>D. Polynomials  |
| 56 | An equation which hold good for all values of the variables is called                                    | A. Identity<br>B. fraction<br>C. mixed form<br>D. Partial equation                |